

NEWS LETTER

Society of American Bacteriologists

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY-TREASURER

STERLING WINTHROP RESEARCH INSTITUTE
RENSSELAER, N. Y.

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NUMBER 1

1953 OFFICERS AND COUNCILORS

President:	C. B. VAN NIEL, Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove, California
Past President:	G. M. DACK, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
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Councilors Elected by Local Branches:

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✓ D. F. Holtman, Knoxville, Tennessee	Kentucky-Tennessee
✓ Elizabeth I. Petran, Baltimore, Maryland	Maryland
W. W. Ferguson, Lansing, Michigan	Michigan
✓ George Reddish, St. Louis, Missouri	Eastern Missouri
C. A. Hunter, Topeka, Kansas	Missouri Valley
Vincent Groupé, New Brunswick, New Jersey	New Jersey
Erwin Neter, Buffalo, New York	Central New York
Julia M. Coffey, Albany, New York	Eastern New York
Richard Donovick, New York, New York	New York City
✓ J. L. Etchells, Raleigh, North Carolina	North Carolina
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A. E. de Arêa Leão, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, South America	Rio de Janeiro
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✓ Marion Hood, New Orleans, Louisiana	South Central
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✓ C. E. Lankford, Austin, Texas	Texas
✓ J. D. Reid, Richmond, Virginia	Virginia
✓ J. E. Faber, Jr., College Park, Maryland	Washington, D. C.

Invited Members (Nonvoting):

J. R. Porter, Editor-in-Chief, THE JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY; P. W. Wilson, Editor-in-Chief, BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS; H. B. Woodruff, Editor-in-Chief, APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY; Orville Wyss, Chairman of the Program Committee; Carl Lamanna, Chairman of the Division of General Bacteriology; H. M. Rose, Chairman of the Division of Medical Bacteriology, Immunology and Comparative Pathology; R. V. Hussong, Chairman of the Division of Agricultural and Industrial Bacteriology; R. E. Kallio, Chairman of the Division of Physiology; and J. H. Richardson, Supervisor of Local Branches

Council Policy Committee:

G. M. Dack	C. B. Van Niel, <i>Chairman</i>	J. H. Bailey, <i>Secretary</i>	J. R. Porter
W. W. Umbreit (1954)	H. O. Halvorson	C. A. Stuart (1955)	J. E. Blair (1956)

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE SOCIETY AND DUES

The Council, by a mail vote, have ratified (21 yes, 10 no) the proposal of the Council Policy Committee that the active member dues be raised to \$12.00 a year and the sustaining member dues to \$75.00 a year. Article XII Section 1 of the Constitution states that "the Council or any ten members of the Society shall propose such Bylaws, not in conflict with the Constitution, as may be necessary for the proper government of the Society." The annual dues are set forth in the Bylaws of the Society. To implement the proposal of the Council it is necessary for the membership to change the Bylaw governing dues. Elsewhere in this issue of the News Letter will be found a ballot for this purpose. Please indicate your vote on this and mail it promptly to the business office.

Below is a short discussion of the financial status of the Society, based upon the 1952 Financial Statement as published in the July 1953 News Letter, that forms the basis for the Council's proposal.

One frequently hears the expression "the S.A.B. is not in the business of making money." This is true and as it should be. It is equally true that to perform the functions for which it was established and render the services the members desire, the Society must have money. These necessary funds can be obtained by gifts, dues and profitable business ventures. All three methods, in last analysis, are being used; annual gifts from our sustaining members since they receive no services from the Society in return for the money they contribute to it, active member dues and profits from the Journal of Bacteriology, an \$80,000 business.

The Society gets one dollar income from each active member, the remaining \$8.00 of the \$9.00 dues being paid to the publisher for the members subscription to the Journal of Bacteriology. Bacteriological Reviews is free to every subscriber to the Journal. In 1952 the Society received \$4,645 from the 4,645 active members. The sustaining membership dues are \$50.00 per year of which the Society gets \$42.00. The 89 sustaining members contributed \$3,738.

The final major source of income to the Society is its share of the profits on the Journal of Bacteriology. Under the terms of our publishing agreement with Williams and Wilkins S.A.B. members pay \$8.00 a year for the Journal of Bacteriology, the subscription price of which is \$16.00 a year. Williams and Wilkins shares the profits on the Journal of Bacteriology equally with the Society. In 1952 the Society's share amounted to \$7,551 profit on an \$85,000 gross business.

Theoretically, the members' dues should pay for the operation of the Society to which they are paid. 1952 was an unusual year for the S.A.B. in that it was the first year that the annual meeting

paid for itself. In spite of this unusual saving in expenditures the Society spent over \$5000 more than it received in dues and \$8800 more than the active members paid in dues. The expenditures of 1952 were as follows:

News Letter	\$2,097.02
Directory	2,024.30
Secretary-Treasurer	3,935.65
Managerial Service	5,201.99
Visual Aids Committee	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$13,458.96

The above expenditures have been dictated by the desires of the Society. The News Letter and Managerial Service make up over half of the expenditures of 1952 and exceed the income from active members, those benefited, by about \$2600. The cost of the Managerial Service is based on a per capita charge, \$1.50 per member. Thus, at the present dues, the Society loses fifty cents on each active member. The Society could not continue to operate with a part-time volunteer Secretary-Treasurer were it not for this service. The magnitude of only a portion of the detail this service assumes for the Secretary-Treasurer is brought out by the fact that there were over 2000 changes necessary in the 1953 Directory in the one year between it and the previous edition.

This yearly deficit resulting from the excess of expenditures over the income received as dues from the members has always been made up by using the profits from the Journal. In considering profits from the Journal this fact must be borne in mind: they have existed because of generosity of three Universities in providing an Editor and, in some cases, secretarial and editorial assistance and in not charging for space, heat and light. The Society has never had to pay an Editor nor has it had to

NOTICE

Members are requested to address all correspondence concerning applications for membership, payment of dues, changes of address, lost copies of the *Journals*, resignations and the like directly to:

Society of American Bacteriologists
Mr. Francis C. Harwood,
Business Manager
Mt. Royal and Guilford Avenues
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Remittances should be made payable to:
Society of American Bacteriologists.

pay for space and the usual services accompanying it, no inconsiderable items in any business. An informed estimate of the cost of publishing a scientific journal comparable in size and quality to the Journal is approximately \$12,000 a year provided the editorial office were not in a metropolitan center, where costs are greater. How long a University will be willing to contribute time of a staff member and housing for the Society's Journal activity no one can tell. That the contribution in Editor's time is an ever increasing one is shown by the fact that the number of pages printed in the Journal has increased from a little over 900 pages, printed in large type with large margins, during the first year of its history to over 1700 pages of double column smaller type and margin pages in 1953.

The Society is growing and this growth will be followed by an increase in demand for publication in the Journal. The Editor tries to keep the backlog of accepted papers to a minimum. At present there is a seven months backlog, approximately 84 papers awaiting publication. To reduce this backlog to four months would, at present publishing rates, cost the Journal approximately \$8800. Since the Journal returned approximately \$7500 to the Society in profits in 1952, it is obvious that the Society could not afford this luxury. Were these profits set aside for the benefit of the Journal, in a short time sufficient funds would be available for publication expansion.

Furthermore, publishing costs have been rising; there have been two increases in the cost of paper in 1953 as well as wage adjustments due to the

abolition of the Wage Price Board. These are factors beyond the control of the Society and, to a certain extent, the publisher, but they are important factors in contributing to profits.

Prudence would dictate that Journal profits be segregated to provide for contingencies that might easily arise in publishing the Journal as well as allow for the publishing of more pages per year. No business would operate without adequate reserves; these, since they are for the Journal should come from the profits of that venture. If the Journal profits be used for the Journal, the Society must increase its dues in order to pay the running expenses it now has and to be able to finance the projects that the membership apparently desires and are now under discussion and implementation.

Summary: The income the Society receives from membership dues fails to meet, and has always failed to meet, the expenses of the Society. In the past this deficit has been made up by using the Society's profits from the Journal. These profits result from the fact that the Society does not pay the major editorial costs of publishing a journal because of the generosity of the institutions with which our Editors are associated. How long this generosity will continue in view of the increasing magnitude of the Editors duties as well as increasing costs, cannot be answered. Prudence dictates that the Society put itself in such a financial condition that it can pay the running expenses of the Society and the additional services the membership desires from increased dues and use the Journal profits for the protection and benefit of the Journal.

Fill out, sign and return page 29 of this issue.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGISTS

FIFTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING

May 2-7, Inclusive, 1954

Wm. Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Penna.

The Allegheny Branch of the Society of American Bacteriologists will act as host at the Fifty-fourth General Meeting of the Society which will be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 2-7 inclusive, 1954. The Allegheny Branch has appointed the following members to serve on the Committee for Arrangements.

General Committee for 1954 SAB Convention

P.O. Box 1912, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Cheever, F. S., *Chairman*
Aiken, Mary E., *Assistant Chairman*
Stone, R. W., *Assistant Chairman*
Youngner, Julius S., *Assistant Chairman*
Leathen, William, *Treasurer*
Williamson, C. K., *Assistant Treasurer*

Hutchings, I. J., *Session Rooms*
Sleas, Janet, *Hotel Reservations*
Wertman, K. F., *Special Meals*
Lang, Harold, *Tours*
Hammon, William McD., *Smoker, banquet, reception*
Huck, Harry W., *Exhibits*
Cone, J. Frank, *Information*
Slack, John M., *Registration*
Salk, Jonas E., *Publicity*
Wetzel, Verna, *History of Bacteriology*
Farrell, M. A., *Graduate Student Activities*
Lacey, George R., *Member at large*
Sather, Gladys E., *Sec.-Treas. ABSAB, ex officio*

The Hotel William Penn will serve as the headquarters for the meeting, and all scientific sessions

and official meetings will be held in this hotel. Registration will commence Sunday, May 2, 1954. The Council Meeting and dinner are planned for the same day. The Meeting of Welcome (or Smoker) is scheduled for Sunday evening, May 2, 1954. The program will include an address by one of the nation's top scientists. The Scientific Meetings will start on Monday, May 3, 1954 and will run through noon of Friday, May 7, 1954.

The present plans of the Program Committee call for the banquet to be held Tuesday evening, May 4, 1954, and the Business Meeting and the address by the winner of the Eli Lilly Award on Wednesday morning, May 5, 1954.

The registration fees for the 1954 General Meeting will be:

Members:	\$3.00
Students:	\$1.00
Non-members:	\$5.00

Hotel accommodations will be available for all who attend the Pittsburgh meeting May 2-7. However, the earlier reservations are made the more probable it will be that you will receive the accommodations you desire. Headquarters for the meeting and all sessions will be at Hotel William Penn, where 1400 persons can be accommodated. Reservations will also be made in other nearby hotels. For your convenience a postage prepaid reservation card is enclosed in this issue of the *News Letter* to be forwarded directly to Hotel William Penn. All rooms cannot be single rooms so if possible share a room with a colleague. If sharing a room be sure to insert the name or names of all occupants. Requests for rooms that cannot be granted by Hotel William Penn will be referred by this hotel to the very efficient Housing Bureau of the Pittsburgh Convention Bureau which will obtain rooms in one of the following hotels.

Hotel Carlton
Hotel Roosevelt
Pittsburgher Hotel
Sheraton Hotel
Fort Pitt Hotel

All reservations will be acknowledged. It may be necessary for the hotels to assign two unacquainted individuals to the same twin bed room after all available single rooms are reserved. If any individual prefers as a first choice a hotel other than Hotel William Penn please send the request with the type of room desired to the Reservation Chairman. Also give arrival and departure dates.

Dormitory type rooms will be available for graduate students at Hotel William Penn at \$3.50 per night. Certification from the student's professors must be sent to the Reservation Chairman who will make the reservations.

It has been requested by the hotels that all

reservations be made not later than ten days before the opening date of the meeting.

To assure that all attending the meeting will be properly cared for and confusion avoided please adhere to the requested procedure. If you make a reservation and find you cannot attend the meeting please cancel it promptly, so the room will be available for another.

Miss Janet Slease, *Reservation Chairman*
% Society of American Bacteriologists
P.O. Box 1912
Pittsburgh 30, Penna.

This year, as in the past, a committee has been selected to make the necessary arrangements for those groups desiring to meet for breakfast, lunch, or dinner. Insofar as possible, these meals will be served at the Wm. Penn Hotel where the tentative prices of \$2.50 for breakfast, \$3.50 for lunch, and \$4.50 for dinner have been established. The individuals in charge of arrangements for each group should contact Kenneth Wertman, % Society of American Bacteriologists, P.O. Box 1912, Pittsburgh 30, Penna., for reservations.

Correspondence concerning the arrangements for the Fifty-fourth General Meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists should be addressed to the proper Committee member at:

% Society of American Bacteriologists
P.O. Box 1912
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Abstracts of papers submitted for presentation at the Pittsburgh Meeting must be received by the Program Chairman, Orville Wyss, not later than February 6, 1954 to be considered for inclusion in the program. Abstract forms accompany this issue of the *News Letter* and must be used in the submission of abstracts. They should be mailed to: Dr. Orville Wyss, Chairman Program Committee, Department of Bacteriology, University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas, to reach him by February 6, 1954.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS

During the past years there has been some nostalgic reference to the days before the symposia lost their round table character. As an experiment the program committee will provide at the Pittsburgh meeting two small rooms holding about 25 chairs which will be available throughout the meeting on the first come first served basis for anyone who wishes to organize a round table discussion. Here is an example showing how it is expected to operate. Dr. O. B. Williams of the University of Texas will write to 4 or 5 people who are working on problems similar to one of his current interests and ask them if they would meet with him for an informal discussion of the problem and to invite

one or two others that they know to be actively interested. When the Programs are distributed Dr. Williams will select a morning, afternoon or evening, when the scientific sessions appear thin fare for his interest group and write to the program chairman reserving a room, giving a first and second choice of time. The time and room assigned will be posted at the reservation desk under the name O. B. Williams, and the participants may fill out their group to the capacity of the room by word of mouth invitations. Dr. Erwin Neter and Dr. R. V. Hussong have both promised to consider organizing similar experimental round tables. The two rooms available for morning, afternoon and evenings for four days could accommodate 24 such meetings so here is your chance to tailor the meeting to fit your interests by organizing a round table discussion group.

1954 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Chairman: Orville Wyss, University of Texas, Austin, Texas
 Vice-Chairman: R. D. Housewright, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Maryland
 Past-Chairman: John Y. Sugg, Cornell University Medical College, New York, N. Y.

Division of Agricultural and Industrial Bacteriology

Chairman: R. V. Hussong, Kraft Foods Research Labs, Glenview, Illinois
 Vice-Chairman: J. C. Ayres, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa
 Secretary: James L. Roberts, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Maryland

Division of General Bacteriology

Chairman: Carl Lamanna, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland
 Vice-Chairman: James W. Bartholomew, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California
 Secretary: B. Wesley Catlin, Department of Microbiology, Marquette Medical School, Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin
 Nominating Committee: Drs. Max Zelle (Chairman), Harold R. Curran and C. S. McCleskey

Division of Medical Bacteriology, Immunology and Virology

Chairman: Harry M. Rose, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
 Vice-Chairman: John Hanks, Department of Bacteriology, Harvard University Medical School, Boston, Mass.
 Secretary: C. E. Clifton, Department of Bacteriology, Stanford University, Stanford, California

Nominating Committee: Drs. Herbert R. Morgan (Chairman), Gladys L. Hobby and Ernest Jawetz

Division of Physiology

Chairman: R. E. Kallio, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
 Vice-Chairman: Howard Gest, Western Reserve Medical School, Cleveland, Ohio
 Secretary: J. J. R. Campbell, Department of Dairying, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
 Nominating Committee: Drs. G. David Novelli (Chairman), Ralph De Moss and C. I. Randles

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1954

The committee of tellers, Drs. George S. Warner, Ronald M. Wood and Miss Jean Coney, met on Dec. 15, 1953, to count the ballots collected by the Business Office for the Secretary-Treasurer. The following officers are certified as having been elected: President **C. B. Van Niel**; Vice-President, **H. O. Halvorson**; Secretary-Treasurer, **John Hays Bailey**; Councilors-at-Large for the two year term 1954-1955, **R. L. Starkey** and **K. B. Raper**. The actual tally of the votes were:

President:

C. B. Van Niel	
Yes.....	2136
No.....	15
Ballots not voted.....	27

Vice-President:

William C. Frazier.....	752
H. O. Halvorson.....	855
Carl S. Pederson.....	546
Ballots not voted.....	25

Secretary-Treasurer:

John Hays Bailey	
Yes.....	2050
No.....	17
Ballots not voted.....	111

Councilors-at-Large:

Ralph V. Hussong.....	500
A. F. Langlykke.....	645
Kenneth B. Raper.....	1203
Robert L. Starkey.....	1148
Ralph P. Lillsler.....	617

The Council has elected **Dr. John E. Blair** to the Council Policy Committee for the term expiring December 31, 1956.

THE ELI LILLY AND COMPANY AWARD

Wanted: Nominees of outstanding accomplishments in bacteriological and immunological research.

For: The 16th Eli Lilly and Company Research Award in Bacteriology and Immunology.

When: Now or before March 1, 1954.

The Eli Lilly and Company Research Award of \$1,000 and a bronze medal is made for the purpose of stimulating fundamental research in bacteriology and immunology in the United States and Canada by a young man or woman working in a noncommercial or educational institution. An additional sum of \$150 or as much thereof as may be necessary, is available toward traveling expenses of the recipient. It is customary to announce the award winner and make presentations of the medal and check at the banquet of the annual meeting of the Society. At the general meeting of the Society, usually the morning following the banquet, the winner of the award presents a paper describing his work in the field of research for which the award was made.

To be eligible for the award a nominee shall not have passed his thirty-fifth birthday on April 30th of the year of the award and shall have accomplished outstanding research in bacteriology or immunology.

For the purpose of this award in bacteriology and immunology, outstanding research is understood to be that which is of unusual merit in the younger age group. The research is not to be judged in comparison with the work of more mature and experienced workers, and in judging the various researches, special consideration shall be given to the independence of thought and originality shown.

The award is administered and made annually by an Award Committee of four, consisting of two members from the Society of American Bacteriologists and one each from the American Association of Immunologists and the American Society for Experimental Pathology. This Award Committee considers only nominations made to it by the Nominating Committee, consisting also of four members, and similarly constituted in a 2:1:1 ratio from the three societies. No person shall send in more than one nomination. Nominations shall be accompanied by a brief biographical sketch of the nominee, including date of birth, and by a list of his publications, if any, with the specific reference to the research on which the nomination is based. The sketch and information should be in the form of five copies for distribution to members of the committees concerned.

The nominations must be received and reviewed by the Nominating Committee. All found in order and eligible will be forwarded by the chairman, Geoffrey W. Rake, to the Award Committee which examines eligible nominations and selects one for the award. The individual selected must be notified at least three or four weeks prior to the annual meeting so that he can arrange to be present and

may have time to prepare a suitable address, which has in recent years been published in a Society Journal. The Award Committee customarily notifies the Secretary-Treasurer of its decision and he, in turn, notifies the recipient and Eli Lilly and Company, and makes such other arrangements as necessary.

Nominations for the 1954 Award, drawn up as stated above, should be submitted to Dr. Geoffrey W. Rake, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman of the Nominating Committee, not later than March 1, 1954. Other members of the committee are Drs. L. O. Krampitz (S.A.B.), H. P. Smith (A.S.E.P.), and Jules Freund (A.A.I.).

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS AWARD IN ANTIBIOTICS

Wanted: Nominees of outstanding accomplishments in antibiotic research.

For: The Commercial Solvents Award in Antibiotics.

When: Now or before March 15, 1954.

The Commercial Solvents Corporation Award was established in 1950 for the purpose of stimulating fundamental research in the field of antibiotics. The award consists of \$1,000 and a bronze medal plus an additional sum of \$150 or as much thereof as may be necessary to defray the traveling expenses of the recipient. Eligibility for the award is confined to any person or group of persons, residing in the Western Hemisphere, who have contributed outstanding work in the field of antibiotics during the preceding year or whose work became recognized as outstanding in that year or whose work reached fruition during that year.

In selecting the winner of the award particular attention is given to the basic nature of the research and its contribution to fundamental knowledge about the antibiotics. This includes the discovery of antibiotic agents, their isolation, their identification, synthesis, mode of action or role in the development or selection of resistant microorganisms. Work relating solely to the pharmacology or clinical efficacy of antibiotics will not be considered within the scope of the present award.

The award is administered by the Society of American Bacteriologists, the recipient being selected by a committee appointed by the President of the Society. The Committee solicits nominations of candidates for the next award. Nominations may be made by any member of the Society and a member may nominate himself. The nomination should include a brief description of the candidate's work in the field of antibiotics with a statement as to its significance and references to published papers. There are no limitations with respect to age nor with respect to the institution in which the work was done.

Nominations should be sent to Dr. Thomas B.

Turner, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore 5, Md., Chairman of the Award Committee. These should be in his hands not later than March 15, 1954. Other members of the committee are Dr. Gladys L. Hobby and Dr. C. Phillip Miller.

A NEW JOURNAL

The Society of Protozoologists announces a new *Journal of Protozoology*, to begin publication in the spring of 1954. Papers concerned with original work on any aspect of the study of protozoa may now be submitted to the Editor, William Trager, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, 66th St. and York Ave., New York 21, N. Y.

The journal will consist of 4 issues per year. The annual subscription will be \$9 for all except graduate students, for whom it will be \$6. Inquiries regarding subscriptions and membership in the Society of Protozoologists should be addressed to Norman D. Levine, Secretary, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

CERTIFICATIONS OF MICROBIOLOGISTS

At the August 12, 1953, meeting of the Council, the Secretary was instructed to prepare a resumé of the actions of the Society leading to certification of microbiologists for presentation to the membership in the *News Letter* and to determine, by questionnaire, the fields of microbiology in which the membership was desirous of having a program of certification. At the present time three committees are working on the questions of certification as outlined below. Much has been done but much remains to be accomplished.

Early in 1949 the Committee on Classification and Problems of Personnel was charged by the president, Dr. Hammon, with the task of working out a plan of certification of professional microbiologists. The magnitude of the problem required thorough exploration and the gathering of pertinent information. This emphasized that the immediate and urgent objective was the certification of medical microbiologists.

At the Baltimore meeting, a subcommittee of the Committee on Classification and Problems of Personnel was appointed to outline a program for organizing a parent body, the American Institute of Microbiologists, to sponsor a specialty board for certification of medical microbiologists by the American Medical Association and for such other boards as might be requested and seem desirable. This subcommittee (composition published in *News Letter*, 17, (No. 3) 6, 1951) has become to be known as the Francis-Syvertson Committee for its chairman and secretary.

By November 1950 the Committee had progressed in its work to the point where drafts of the Bylaws and Certificate of Incorporation of the American Institute of Microbiologists had been

prepared, and the probable reaction of the American Medical Association to the founding of a new specialty board had been obtained. The opinion that the A.M.A. would regard with disfavor the founding of a new specialty board led to a meeting of the Committee with the secretary of the American Board of Pathology to discuss the attitude of that Board to the founding of a new specialty board. Dr. Robert Moore, Secretary of the American Board of Pathology, pointed out that this body could make provisions for microbiologists with an M.D. degree and that those with a Ph.D. could be affiliated by mutual contract with the American Board of Pathology.

The expected disapproval of the creation of a new specialty board led the Committee, at the meeting in February 1951 of the Committee on Standards and Examinations of the Advisory Board for Medical Specialties, to make two proposals: Certification of Microbiologists by the American Board of Medical Microbiology, Inc. or by the American Board of Laboratory Medicine, modeled after the present American Board of Internal Medicine and the American Board of Pediatrics. It was proposed that the American Board of Laboratory Medicine have four subspecialty boards: Pathologic Anatomy, Medical Microbiology, Clinical Chemistry and Hematology.

The Advisory Board of Medical Specialties recommended that the Committee approach the American Board of Pathology and negotiate with them a reorganization leading to the American Board of Laboratory Medicine. This was attempted but the Committee met with considerable opposition to the proposed reorganization of the American Board of Pathology from the members of that board. Various proposals were made by both parties and discussions continued until February 1952 when the following proposal was jointly made to the Advisory Board for Medical Specialties.

"Pursuant to the recommendation of the Advisory Board for Medical Specialties made to the petitioning group on 10 February 1951, the Steering Committee for the establishment of the American Board of Medical Microbiology and the American Board of Pathology have, through extended discussion, reached agreement upon conditions under which the approval and recognition of such a Board is requested:

"(1) An American Board of Medical Microbiology will be organized under the accepted principles of a specialty board and will issue certificates in general medical microbiology and its subspecialties.

"(2) The American Board of Pathology will discontinue issuance of certificates in general medical microbiology and in the subspecialties of medical microbiology. In terms of the present activities of the American Board of Pathology medical mi-

crobiology includes bacteriology, serology, and parasitology.

"(3) The American Board of Pathology will retain its present name and will continue to administer the certification of all applicants who wish to qualify in the general field of clinical pathology, and in all phases of pathologic anatomy.

"(4) The two boards, the American Board of Pathology and the American Board of Medical Microbiology, will cooperate in the certification of those who qualify and are examined in pathologic anatomy and/or clinical pathology by the American Board of Pathology, and in medical microbiology by the American Board of Medical Microbiology, with the understanding that the required training in each subject will not exceed two years.

"(5) The American Board of Medical Microbiology will accept nominations for two of its members by the American Board of Pathology.

"(6) The American Board of Pathology will accept nominations for two of its members by the American Board of Medical Microbiology.

"(7) Each of the two boards will maintain its own office and be financially independent of each other.

"(8) The American Board of Medical Microbiology will have full membership on the Advisory Board for Medical Specialties and will designate two representatives on the latter.

"(9) The American Board of Medical Microbiology will provide for certification of candidates qualified by training and examination. The American Board of Medical Microbiology will be made up of M.D.'s and Ph.D.'s, but those nominated to the American Board of Pathology will be M.D.'s and, conversely, the nominees from the American Board of Pathology to the American Board of Medical Microbiology will be limited to M.D.'s.

"(10) It is agreed that the American Board of Pathology will not certify M.D.'s or Ph.D.'s in the field of medical microbiology, or enter into any other agreement to do so.

"(11) The American Board of Medical Microbiology will collaborate with the American Medical Association in assuming responsibility for residency training in microbiology."

"Finally, it is agreed that the essential facts in these eleven items will be incorporated in a contract to be signed by the two boards for a 25-year period, cancellable by either party only on five-year notice. Further, the American Board of Pathology will change its by-laws to meet these conditions, if this is necessary."

It is our understanding that three amendments were made by the Advisory Board for Medical Specialties as follows:

a) the two members from the American Board of Medical Microbiology selected to represent

that group on the Advisory Board for Medical Specialties shall hold the M.D. degree;

b) the by-laws must include a clause which will require that the majority of the Board must be M.D.'s;

c) If the contract with the American Board of Pathology is broken, approval of the American Board of Medical Microbiology by the Advisory Board for Medical Specialties will be subject to review.

The Advisory Board for Medical Specialties voted unanimously to approve the setting up of an American Board of Medical Microbiology, and instructed the committee to seek the approval of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals.

This action was taken despite the known opposition of the College of American Pathologists to the plan and a request from them for a delay in action.

The College of American Pathologists, aware of the fact the several members of the Council of Medical Education and Hospital favored the creation of a new specialty board to certify microbiologists, reacted by presenting their case to the various state medical societies with the result that several state medical societies instructed their representatives to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association to oppose approval by the American Medical Association of Specialty Boards designed to certify nonmedical men at the diplomate level.

At the June 1952 meeting of the American Medical Association the following report was made to the House of Delegates by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals:

"The Council recommends: (1) that a study be made of the relationships of American medicine to professional but nonphysician groups whose work infringes on the practice of medicine, as is the case in such fields as medical microbiology, clinical chemistry, clinical psychology, etc.; (2) that this study be carried out by the Board of Trustees and the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals with a view to considering ways and means of improving the standards and quality of performance in these fields and the relationship of the American Medical Association to those professional groups, and (3) that the recommendations emerging from the study be presented to the House of Delegates for action.

The Council on Medical Education and Hospitals believes that, until such action has been taken by the House of Delegates, the Council should not approve the establishment of any new American Board which would involve certification of others than doctors of medicine" (J.A.M.A. 149, 873, 1952).

The above report was referred to the Reference Committee on Medical Education and Hospitals,

which held open hearings and offered the following report:

"Because much of the matter which came before your Reference Committee is within the province of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, it is well to review the status of this Council, which is a standing committee of the House of Delegates; its actions are subject to approval or disapproval of this House. Because the Council works in fields which are commonly controversial it must at times serve as a whipping boy for those whose views are not in complete agreement with those of the Council. Your committee wishes to emphasize that the members of the Council are physicians of highest integrity who serve without pay and who hold ever before them the goal of achieving those things which are best for the common welfare of our citizens. In this regard the Council is in complete agreement with this House of Delegates.

"Your Reference Committee calls attention to the statement previously approved by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals and the House of Delegates which remains in effect. This statement, printed under the heading of 'Essentials for Approved Examining Boards in Specialties' as revised, was published in 1949. Under the section 'Qualifications of Candidates' it clearly states that a candidate must have a license to practice medicine in a state, territory or possession of the United States. The relationship of microbiologists, clinical chemists, psychologists and others of similar qualifications to the American Medical Association cannot, therefore, be by means of certification of a specialty board under the aegis of the American Medical Association.

"Your Reference Committee feels, however, this perfectly clear concept does not preclude study and, indeed, that failure to consider nonphysician specialists in allied fields would be a grave error. Your Reference Committee, therefore, approves such a study and instructs the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals to elicit opinions from all groups concerned.

"Your Reference Committee, therefore, approves of sections 1, 2 and 3 of the special report of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals with the amendment that the word 'recommendations' in section 3 be changed to the word 'report' " (J.A.M.A. 149, 873-74, 1952). The House of Delegates approved this report.

A joint committee of the Board of Trustees of the A.M.A. and the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals was established, in accordance with the adoption of the above report, in September 1952. The present status is best summarized by quoting the report of the Speaker of the House of Delegates. The joint committee was "appointed to study the whole question of the relationship of

American medicine to professional nonmedical groups in the health field. Since that time the committee has met with representatives of interested organizations and with individual physicians, teachers and scientists. A preliminary report of these meetings was submitted to the Board of Trustees, but, because of the complex nature of the subject, definite conclusions have not as yet been reached. The Board has, therefore, authorized the committee to continue its study of the matter and has requested a further report for presentation to the House of Delegates in December 1953" (J.A.M.A. 152, 740, 1953).

Consideration of the above statements reveals that the efforts of the Society and its committees have gone a long way toward the goal of certification of medical microbiologists. What action the American Medical Association will take in December remains to be seen, but it is obvious that the program that has been four years, and more, in development is in a precarious state of balance and it is equally obvious that the Society should do nothing to disturb that balance.

Whereas the goal of certification of medical microbiologists is in sight for a portion of the Society's membership, that portion not eligible for certification by the Board of Medical Microbiology remains to be considered and, where it is desired, served. It will be noted in the report of the Council meeting, and in Dr. Spaulding's report as published in the September 1953 *News Letter* as well, that the Committee on Certification and Problems of Personnel has had difficulty in ascertaining in what fields of microbiology, aside from the medical, a desire for certification is felt by the membership. Elsewhere in this issue of the *News Letter* is a questionnaire that should be completed and returned to the Society's Business Office promptly.

That certification of those working in public health and hospital laboratories is generally desired appears apparent. The mechanism for certification remains to be decided; the consensus of the Committee on Certification and Problems of Personnel is that a certifying board sponsored by and under the supervision of the S.A.B. be set up for this purpose. This body would certify workers below the M.D.-Ph.D. level of formal education.

One of the difficulties in implementing such a program is in the definition of a bacteriologist. The Society's Committee on Teaching has been engaged in attempting to formulate minimum requirement in physical plant, faculty and curriculum as a basis for accreditation of departments of institutions offering a B.S. degree in bacteriology. The committee, after considerable effort and expenditure of time, came to the conclusion that it would be unwise to attempt accreditation of curricula but that it was possible to make available to interested institutions, students and prospective students what

the committee considered to be the minimum requirements for the B.S. degree in bacteriology. These are set out in the committee's report to the Council and were presented at the annual business meeting of the Society.

COUNCIL MEETING

August 10 and 12, 1953

The Council met at 2:25 P.M. August 10 with 31 members present, President Dack presiding. The following matters were acted upon:

1. The relationship of the S.A.B. with Biotech and the Stain Commission. The Secretary read the following report from the Committee on Bacteriological Technique:

The Committee on Bacteriological Technique presents the following points for consideration by the Council:

(1) Recognition of the Manual of Methods for Pure Culture Study of Bacteria as one of the regular Society publications, with authority granted to the Committee on Technic to change it from loose-leaf to regular book form and to arrange for a publisher when, in the opinion of the committee, that becomes desirable. (The Committee's plans call for the change to book form in a very few years and the transfer from Biotech Publications to some publishing house soon afterward.)

(2) Permanent representation of the Committee on Technic, in its editorial capacity, on the Editorial Board or Publications Board of the Society.

(3) Recognition of the fact that the Society owns this Manual, although it is published by Biotech Publications which is owned by the Biological Stain Commission. The Trustees of the latter do not question the Society's ownership of the Manual. (In fact, the Biological Stain Commission Trustees met a few weeks after the Boston meeting of the Society, and went on record to this effect. Their only reservation was that whenever the transfer to book form or to another publisher, or both, takes place, Biological Stain Commission be protected against financial loss occurring from unsold but obsolete, stock.) Adjustment for unsold inventory should be made.

(4) Recognition that the Stain Commission has expressed itself as unwilling to continue the business activities of Biotech Publications after I must give them up, and that at that time the Trustees of the Stain Commission will feel that their responsibility for the Manual (and Descriptive Charts, which are also published and sold by Biotech Publications) has ended.

(5) Recognition that as editor both of the Manual and of Stain Technology, I have found it most convenient to adopt the same editorial style for both, although this does not agree in all respects with that of the other Society publications. For similar reasons I prefer to see no stylistic changes, as long as I edit the Manual; but I do

not regard these points of style as of any pressing importance, and realize that the Committee feels that, whenever a new editor is found for the Manual, its style should conform with that formulated by the Editorial Board of the Society—provided our Committee is represented on that Board.

H. J. CONN

The Secretary-Treasurer reported that the Society had set up a reserve of \$1300 to cover the possible cost to the Society of the Biotech inventory when the Society assumes the above financial responsibilities. The Council approved the proposals and the arrangements made for their future execution.

2. Public Relations. The Secretary read the following report of the Committee on Public Relations, appointed to investigate various means of improving the Society's public relations:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGISTS

Assignment to Committee:

The Committee was requested to investigate various means of improving the Society's public relations. The Committee was not supplied with any specific directives as to any immediate objective toward which it was expected to work. The Committee has, therefore, taken upon itself the function of attempting to define the general long-term objectives which it feels the Society might consider in the field of public relations.

Description of the Problem:

I. Public Relations of Whom?

A. It is assumed that the Society is not attempting to improve the public relations of all bacteriologists, but rather that of its members. Membership in the Society is not necessarily synonymous with the term "bacteriologist." There are bacteriologists who do not belong to the Society, and there are members of the Society who cannot justifiably be called bacteriologists. It should be remembered that the present constitutional provision for eligibility for membership reads as follows (Article III, 2a): "Any person interested in the objects of the Society shall be eligible for election as a member." The composition of the Society membership therefore probably is now, and always will be, extremely heterogeneous.

B. Objects of the Society:

According to the constitution, "the objects of the Society shall be to promote scientific knowledge of bacteriology and related subjects through discussions, reports and publications, to stimulate scientific investigations and their applications, to plan, organize and administer projects for the advancement of knowledge in this field, and to improve professional qualifications."

There is also a provision in the constitution for expelling a member from the Society on the basis of "conduct which in any wise tends to injure the Society, affects its reputation, or is contrary to, or destructive of, the objects of the Society" (Article III, 9). This provision appears to ensure to the Society broad powers, but since the objects of the Society are general in nature, it might be extremely difficult to exert such powers except in extreme cases. Some might be willing to say that any person claiming to be a bacteriologist who is not, or any person functioning as a bacteriologist in an incompetent manner can affect the reputation of the Society and is destructive to the objects of the Society.

In addition, one of the objects of the Society is "to improve professional qualifications." By permitting membership to untrained applicants, the Society itself permits damage to its own reputation and objects. These factors seriously affect any program of public relations and place upon the Society a responsibility for promoting the public relations of a heterogeneous group for which it can illy be responsible. These appear to be basic facts and must be kept in mind in attempting to build up a public relations program.

II. *Public Relations with Whom?*

To answer this question it is necessary to delineate the objectives which the Society might have in its efforts to improve its public relations. A very concise and perhaps accurate presentation of such objectives has been offered the Committee by Communications Associates, Inc., a professional public relations organization which has kindly been of great voluntary assistance to the Committee (report attached).^{*} Their statement is as follows: "To gain for the Society of American Bacteriologists and its members the professional and public recognition and concomitant rewards that the Society and its members have merited through vital contributions to the scientific, agricultural and industrial welfare of the United States."

This indicates that the Society would need to make efforts towards improving the relations between itself and its members, and the lay public, educational institutions, industrial laboratories, governmental agencies (including the Armed Services), other technical societies, etc. In order to do so it would first be necessary to assay the present status as accurately as possible. This might be affected by circularizing a carefully thought out questionnaire amongst representatives of these various groups, as well as amongst its own membership. (It might also prove interesting and valuable to determine what the attitude of the members of the Society have towards each other and towards the Society itself.) With a Society whose member-

ship varies as much in training and interests as ours, it is difficult to visualize any type of general statements or claims which can generally be applied. The research bacteriologist at the Ph.D. level may be reluctant to share credit for his accomplishments with the laboratorian of relatively little training. Similarly the former may be averse to sharing blame for work done by the latter.

One readily recognizes that there can be great differences in the quality of work between two individuals who hold similar educational degrees. In a sense the Society has taken cognizance of this in its efforts towards accrediting of schools. However, the thought behind accrediting of schools is incompatible with the concept of permitting membership in the Society to "any person interested in the objects of the Society." Thus, whereas it might appear logical for purposes of public relations to attempt to make a survey and analysis of the contributions of its members to science and society, yet one can anticipate that many contradictions would be made apparent. The first and, perhaps, a major problem exists in the nature of the composition of the Society itself.

III. *Means of Improving Public Relations:*

It is obvious that there are available to the Society many means of communications through which it can advertise its accomplishments. These include newspapers, radio, television, motion pictures, magazines, exhibits, professional and trade journals. Should the Society find it possible to set up a zealous, nationwide group from among its own membership to develop and pursue such a program, much could be accomplished with little financial expenditure on the part of the Society. In general, however societies similar to ours have not found it possible to do so without at least some assistance from an expert, professional, public relations organization. Such assistance, of course, is costly, and the Society must face the problem of deciding what amount of money it is willing to spend for such a program and whether such a program will bring sufficient benefits to the Society to justify such expenditures. One may judge that some professional societies have concluded that such expenditures are worthwhile, since organizations such as the American Medical Association and the American Chemical Society have very active programs with the advice and guidance of experts in the fields of public relations for which services they spend very large sums of money. Exact figures are not available, but it has been estimated that the A.M.A. spends \$2,000,000 per year, and the A.C.S. ca. \$250,000 for this purpose. If these figures are correct, they are equivalent to ca. \$14.00 per member per year for the former and \$3.50 per member per year for the latter.

The Committee would strongly advise that the Society, through its Council Policy Committee, should seek the council of an expert group in public

^{*} This report is in the files of the Secretary-Treasurer's office.

relations with the thought in mind that such a group, with the aid of Society members, would lay out as effective a program as available funds would permit. Once the program was established it could be carried out to a large extent by committees appointed from the membership, but under guidance of the consultant group.

Attached to the present report is a model "Recommended Approach" kindly prepared by Communications Associates, Inc. This group has given generously of its time to aid the Committee in its thinking on the Society's problems of public relations. Purely as a basis for starting discussion on the matter, the recommendation gives (on page 4) an estimate of a fee which might be charged for expert services in initiating such a program. It is highly likely that without excessive efforts the Society could raise the funds for such a program, e.g., through increased advertising in the Journal, increased exhibits at the National Meetings and increased charges for exhibit space. The Society has by no means fully tapped the sources of additional income.

IV. Summary:

A. An analysis of the present membership of the Society is required. Since practically no technical qualifications are now required, it is likely that the Society consists of an extremely heterogeneous group. This can be a serious handicap to the Society in the pursuit of its objects. It can be an equally serious handicap in a public relations program. In a sense the Society has already recognized this in having set up committees to investigate the possibilities of accrediting schools and of certifying bacteriologists in certain fields.

B. It is recommended that the Society give serious consideration to the possibility of greatly stiffening the required qualifications for membership. If this were done, some protection would need to be provided to those existent members who would no longer qualify. It is obvious that the Society, by insisting on qualifications, would lose potential members, but such a move should be accompanied by an intensive drive to bring all qualified bacteriologists into the Society. The chances of success of such a drive would be improved by the increased qualifications required.

C. Before launching a public relations program, the Society should first survey its own present status. This includes member to member relationship and Society to outside groups. Professional aid and advice is recommended for this phase.

D. The launching of the public relations program itself should be under the guidance of an expert public relations consulting organization.

Public Relations Committee
RICHARD DONOVICK, *Chairman*
FRED STIMPERT
ALBERT P. KRUEGER
ERNEST M. WEBER
JOHN E. BLAIR

The estimate of a fee which might be charged for expert service mentioned in the above report was \$1250 per month plus out-of-pocket expenses for a three-month period to make a survey and prepare the program followed by a similar monthly expenditure for four months to implement the proposed program.

During the discussion of the Committee's report it was pointed out that the Society could not possibly finance a program out of the income it now receives. The Council voted to accept the Committee's report but to take no further action.

3. Report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution.

This report was published in full in the *July News Letter* (page 11). During discussion amendments to the report were proposed to make Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution pertaining to the term of office for Councilor and Councilor from a Local Branch read as follows "The term of a Councilor from a Local Branch shall be three years. He will be elected to the office one year in advance of the beginning of his term of office. During this period he will be instructed by the outgoing Councilor and he will be invited to attend the Council Meeting as an observer without the privilege of the floor or the right to vote." The proposed amendment to the Constitution was defeated 13 to 12. President Dack casting the deciding vote. A committee will be appointed to study the question of council membership.

4. American Type Culture Collection.

The American Type Culture Collection, which is sponsored by the National Research Council, Society of American Bacteriologists, and other scientific societies, maintains a collection of many bacteria, fungi, viruses and other microbes. Experience has indicated that a national collection of microorganisms best serving the interests of science, medicine, education and industry can evolve only by affiliation of such an organization as the American Type Culture Collection with some older museum type of institution. Believing that maintenance of a national collection of microorganisms is as proper a responsibility of government and the community at large as is the support of museums, zoological gardens, and herbaria, be it resolved that the Society of American Bacteriologists lend its support to efforts seeking the development of the American Type Culture Collection into a truly national collection of microorganisms.

Furthermore, be it resolved that the officers of the Society of American Bacteriologists communicate the above resolution to the Board of Trustees of the American Type Culture Collection, and that the officers of the Society be empowered to write to the members of the Board of Regents and the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution asking that earnest consideration be given to the desirability and practicality of affiliation of the American

Type Culture Collection with the Smithsonian Institution.

The resolution was adopted without amendment and the officers instructed to act accordingly.

5. National Society for Medical Research.

An invitation from the National Society for Medical Research inviting the Society to become a member was accepted with one dissenting vote.

6. The 1956 Annual Meeting.

The Council voted to accept the invitation of the Texas Branch to hold the 1956 Annual Meeting in Houston, Texas. A committee will be appointed to pass upon invitations from Local Branches as to adequacy of proposed arrangements. The Michigan Branch extended an invitation to the Society to hold the 1957 meeting in Detroit.

7. Secretary-Treasurer's Reports.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer for 1952, as published in the *July News Letter*, was accepted by the Council, as was the 1953 budget (*July News Letter*).

The remaining portion of the afternoon and the two sessions of the meeting held Wednesday August 12th were devoted to the reports of the three committees' concerned with Certification of Bacteriologists and the related problems and to the discussion of these reports.

8. The Committee on Certification (Francis-Syvertson Committee), represented by its secretary, Dr. Syvertson, reported that the proposals made to the American Medical Association last year were still before that organization for action. Dr. Syvertson pointed out that the matter had been referred to the Committee on Specialists in Other Fields, a subcommittee of the Board of Trustees of the A.M.A., for study of the relationship of the A.M.A. to microbiologists and other professional groups. The Committee on Specialists in Other Fields was instructed in June, 1953 to report to the Board of Trustees of the A.M.A. at the December meeting. It was the consensus of the Council that the position and interests of the Society in this matter were being given careful consideration, and until the A.M.A. has acted the Society should take no further action.

9. Committee on Teaching.

In addition to the report of this committee, published in the *July News Letter* (pp. 8-10) Dr. C. A. Evans presented the following supplemental report and a digest of the replies his committee had received from a questionnaire:

August 10, 1953

Dr. Gail M. Dack, President
Society of American Bacteriologists
Dear Dr. Dack:

This letter will constitute a supplemental report of the Chairman of the Committee on Teaching.

As you know, I have previously submitted on behalf of the Committee on Teaching, a draft of a proposed program of curriculum accrediting. Since

submitting that material, I have sent copies to more than 460 deans and heads of departments that offer two or more courses in bacteriology with a request for comments and suggestions.

From the response received, it is evident that if the SAB were to initiate the proposed program at this time, widespread opposition would be encountered in both large and small schools in all parts of the country. This opposition appears to represent in large part a reaction to a great increase in the number of accrediting organizations that have become operative in recent years. It appears that many of these accrediting programs have been unwisely developed even though they all were presumably initiated with laudable objectives.

The reaction is now centered in the National Commission on Accrediting. With respect to the program of the National Commission, I have the following personal opinion. (The Committee has not discussed these points.)

1. Accreditation of an institution as a whole as recommended by the Commission is essentially valueless with respect to our problem or the problem in any professional field.

2. Objection by members of the National Commission to accreditation of a department because it is such a small unit of a college or university, is no more reasonable than to object to inspection of a boiler or an elevator because it is a very small part of a building.

3. The administrative problem posed by the large number of currently active accrediting agencies is more than a petty annoyance, it is a very real problem for university and college administrators. The emotional response elicited in the presidents of some of our largest institutions, by the SAB proposal, is good evidence that for them this had been a difficult matter.

4. In view of the above, my expectation is that the impact of the National Commission will result in a streamlining of the administration of accrediting programs by such devices as the use of a single questionnaire, joint inspection visits made at one time in the year, etc. When this has been accomplished, I am sure that accrediting or other evaluation of specific fields of a school's activities by appropriate professional organizations, will continue and may expand. Such programs should be more effective if the envisioned administrative reforms are accomplished. It is to be expected that the proper adjustment of influence of outside reviewing agencies and institutional administrations may be achieved so that independence of educational policy and objectives may be retained within schools along with the full benefit of outside impartial evaluation of programs in specific professional fields.

It is clear that this is a particularly unfavorable time for the SAB to initiate a program of curriculum accreditation. It is further evident that if the Society should contemplate such a program in the

future, it must be carefully developed administratively as well as with respect to specific requirements for accreditation.

Our committee has not been able to meet and discuss these matters and has not formulated a specific statement to submit as its final report. However, 6 of the 7 members have voted to recommend that the SAB not enter into a program of accrediting curricula at this time. One member is in Europe and has not voted. It appears necessary to seek a more precise definition of the needs that should be met and of possible methods of meeting these needs. If this resurvey again suggests that curriculum accreditation is the proper method to be followed, further efforts in this direction should be developed in cooperation with other national accrediting agencies, so far as this is consistent with meeting the needs in the field of bacteriology.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. EVANS

*Chairman, Committee on Teaching
Society of American Bacteriologists*

In the past college administrators have been besieged by questionnaires from a multiplicity of accrediting bodies. This situation has resulted in the establishment of the National Committee on Accreditation that accredits Institutions rather than curricula or departments. A goodly number of the replies Dr. Evans received indicated that these people considered the proposed program of the Society to be an example of the "unit" the National Committee on Accreditation had been set up to eliminate. For example, one reply to the questionnaire states: "I have very little sympathy with the efforts of your committee to set up an accrediting agency and to establish accrediting arrangements for bacteriological programs. There are too many such efforts already. — University is a member of the National Committee on Accrediting and as such is strongly opposed to such professional accreditation and to the dictation, expressed or implied, which is connected with it." Another segment of opinion may be illustrated by the following: "First we feel that the curriculum of a university, college or department is a matter for the faculty, not for outside interests.—This does not mean that we would be unwilling to accede to requests of outside groups, if these requests are broad enough to involve principles rather than details."

The consensus of the Council was that Bacteriologists rather than another group should be the judge of the necessary qualifications for a bacteriologist. The understandable position of the colleges and universities did not preclude the Society stating its views although attempting to force them upon the educational institutions would not, at least at this time, be wise. Dr. Dack suggested that Dr. Evans prepare such a statement and present it to the Council at a later meeting. This was

passed; Dr. Evans presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Proposed Statement

A. Purpose.

To describe for interested students, faculty and college administrators, the nature of training considered desirable for those who are to work in the field of bacteriology. This statement relates to the training of those expecting to enter employment at a level comparable to that of persons with a bachelor's degree in chemistry or engineering.

B. Faculty Requirements.

1. The administrative head of the microbiology or bacteriology department or of the curriculum in this field, must have been adequately trained and have demonstrated competence in the field of microbiology. If the curriculum is offered in a school that does not have a separate department of microbiology or bacteriology, there must be one qualified staff member with primary responsibility for this curriculum.

2. Training should be reasonably broad, and not too narrowly specialized in any one area of microbiology. To provide thoroughly competent instruction in the several areas of microbiology, a minimum staff of two microbiologists with different professional interests and backgrounds is usually essential. A staff of 3 or more is preferable.

3. A majority of the members of the staff, professors to instructors inclusive, must have been awarded the doctor's degree. Any other members of the academic staff must have abilities, training and knowledge of the subject which are of equivalent level.

4. A staff with proper diversification of training and background is highly desirable; in particular, excessive use of graduates of any one institution should be avoided.

5. The staff should possess opportunities, interests, and abilities such that there occurs a continuing production of published research accomplishments.

6. Lectures and quiz sections must not be placed in charge of undergraduate students. Laboratory sections must be in responsible charge of faculty members who may be assisted by qualified graduate students.

C. Facilities Required.

1. The student laboratories must have standard laboratory fixtures and must be equipped at least with water, gas and adequate lighting. Adequate space for each student must be supplied. Supplies and apparatus must be sufficient to allow each student to perform independently experiments of sufficient diversity to give him a desirable breadth of experience. Microscopes in good working order must be available in adequate numbers.

2. Conveniently located library facilities must be provided. The library should be well supplied

with current scientific journals as well as with older sources of information.

D. Course Requirements.

1. The quality of basic training in related sciences is considered to be as important to the bacteriologist as his formal training in microbiology. For that reason courses in chemistry, biology and physics should be equal in quality to those taken by students trained for careers in chemistry, biology, and engineering.

2. Recommended courses are as follows:

a. *Chemistry* including general chemistry, qualitative and quantitative analysis and organic chemistry.

b. *Physics* including mechanics, heat, light and electricity.

c. *Zoology, Botany, or Biology* courses exclusive of those acceptable as microbiology should comprise the equivalent of a one year's course in these subjects including a substantial amount of laboratory work.

d. *Microbiology.* Courses in bacteriology and allied subjects should be so arranged that the student has a sound introduction to microbiology as a biological science prior to his instruction in more specialized areas. It is important that he be taught, the main features of microbial nutrition and metabolism and that he learn adequate biochemistry to understand these and their relation to biochemistry of other living cells. An introduction to the principals of immunology is considered desirable for all students, particularly as these relate to the nature and origin of antibodies and the characteristics of antigen-antibody reactions.

More specialized training in microbiology should vary in amount and kind with the interests of the student and policies of the school. Such courses in general should not be too restricted to applied fields and should not be aimed at teaching technical proficiency which in general is best learned during employment. They should rather seek to introduce the student to major areas of knowledge and representative kinds of techniques.

e. *Courses recommended* but not required include mathematics through calculus, physical chemistry, statistical methods, biochemistry and genetics.

The report of the Committee on Certification and Problems of Personnel has been published (in the September *News Letter*, p. 5). Considerable discussion developed over the use of the Divisions of the S.A.B., as proposed in the report, to ascertain the microbiological interests of the members of the Society. The following five classifications of microbiology were finally decided upon: (1) General Microbiology (2) Physiology and Biosynthesis (3) Medical Microbiology (4) Virology (5) Food and Dairy.

Discussion of "II Certification Program" confirmed the opinion of the committee that more information as to the desires of the membership for a certification program and in what fields, if other than medical microbiology, the need for such programs was felt. It was pointed out that this committee had arrived at essentially the same solution to their problem that had the Francis-Syvertson committee with theirs. It was further pointed out that, in last analysis, the problems being attacked by the Francis-Syvertson Committee, the Committee on Teaching and the Committee on Certification and Problems of Personnel were so closely interrelated as to be considered as one. Dr. Donovic moved that the Secretary prepare a resumé and questionnaire to be published in the *News Letter* to determine the membership's interest and wishes in these matters. The motion was carried.

S.A.B. participation with the Inter Society Committee on Laboratory Services Related to Health had been definitely approved by 12 of the 14 councilors replying to a mail request for the opinion of the Local Branches. Discussion brought out that certain organizations represented on this committee were looked upon with great disfavor of the A.M.A. and to associate the S.A.B. with these organizations at this time could jeopardize the approval by the A.M.A. of the Francis-Syvertson Committee's proposal for Certification of Medical Microbiologists. Considerable sentiment for co-operation with the Inter Society Committee in fields not directly concerned with the medical was expressed. At Dr. Spaulding's request deferment of action on the Society's formal affiliation with the Inter Society Committee on Laboratory Services Related to Health was moved, seconded and carried.

FORTY YEARS OF BACTERIOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, observed the fortieth anniversary of the founding of its Department of Bacteriology with a Symposium on October 16, 1953. Speakers included Dr. C. E. Brehm, president of the University, Dr. Alexander Hollaender, Oak Ridge National Laboratories, Dr. F. W. Fabian, Michigan State College, Dr. Francis B. Gordon, Chemical Corps Biological Laboratories, Dr. Frederick C. Fink, Chas. Pfizer and Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr. Oram C. Woolpert, Ohio State University Research Foundation and Dr. D. Frank Holtman, Head of the Department at the University of Tennessee. The Symposium was held in conjunction with the Kentucky-Tennessee Branch of the Society and attracted a number of former students of the Department as well as bacteriologists throughout the Southeast.

NEW VIRUS CULTURES AVAILABLE

The American Type Culture Collection announces the recent addition of cultures of the following viruses to its Viral and Rickettsial Registry:

Anopheles A, Anopheles B, Bunyamwera, Bwamba Fever, Canine Distemper (avianized and ferret strains), Ilheus, Ntaya, Rabies (Flury strain), Semliki Forest, Uganda S, Wyeomyia, Zika.

The Selection Committee of the Registry has approved the inclusion of the viruses named below and the acquisition of cultures is expected soon.

Poliomyelitis (MEF1 strain); St. Louis Encephalitis, Japanese B Encephalitis, and Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (strains of high hemagglutinating titer), Mouse Encephalomyelitis GD VII strain, Virus III, Vesicular Stomatitis (New Jersey mouse-adapted and Indiana strains).

A catalog has just been issued listing 165 strains of plant viruses, cultures of which are available through cooperation with the Committee on Virus Type Culture Collection of the American Phytopathological Society and the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry. It will be sent to interested persons on request.

A SYMPOSIUM

A *Symposium on the Origins of Resistance to Drugs*, etc. is being organized by the Office of Naval Research and the University of Pennsylvania. The Symposium will consist of six successive sessions each devoted to one of the following group of topics: (1) *The Origins of Microbial Drug Resistance*; (2) *Tolerance and Addiction to Drugs, and Alcoholism*; (3) *Resistance to Insecticides, Herbicides*; (4) *Factors in Resistance to Infectious Agents*; (5) *Biochemical Mechanism of Carcinogenesis and The Nature of Tumor Immunity*; and (6) *Concluding Session*, devoted to the integration of the questions of *Resistance* from the *Genetic, Physiological and Chemical Point of Views*. The papers by the invited speakers will be followed by open discussion from the audience. The symposium will take place March 25, 26 and 27, 1954, in Washington, D. C. Those who are interested in attending the symposium are invited to write early for information and reservations to: Dr. M. G. Sevag, Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania.

CLOSTRIDIUM CULTURES WANTED

Dr. L. S. McClung, Department of Bacteriology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana needs strains of the following organisms: *Clostridium aerofetidum*, *C. alcaligenes*, *C. capitoralis*, *C. carnis*, *C. cochlearium*, *C. fallax*, *C. fissum*, *C. hastiforme*, *C. mucosum*, *C. multifementans*, *C. nigrificans*, *C. parabifermentans*, *C. pruchii*, *C. putrificum*, *C.*

sphenoides, *C. tertium*, *C. tetanoides*, *C. tetanomorphum*, *C. zooglicum*. Also needed are recent isolations of any of the toxin producing clostridia including *C. perfringens*, *C. tetani*, *C. histolyticum*, *C. septicum*, *C. fesceri* (*chauvoei*), etc. Transfers of available cultures or correspondence concerning them will be appreciated.

VI INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MICROBIOLOGY

Those that have had an opportunity to examine the three paper covered volumes of Abstracts of Papers (Riassunti delle Comunicazioni) of the VI International Congress of Microbiology held in Rome in September have found much of value in them. Among the 1028 abstracts published there is naturally some chaff in the wheat as the Congress authorities accepted and published all abstracts sent to them. However, the whole group of papers presents a picture of the diversity and importance of the field of microbiology. A surprising development in the quality and amount of microbiological work now being carried out in many quarters of the globe is revealed by comparing the similar publications from the Copenhagen and Rio de Janeiro Congresses both held since World War II ended. Those that may like to secure copies of these volumes for their libraries should apply to Segretario Generale Prof. Ettore Biocca, Istituto di Igiene, Citta Universitaria, Roma, Italia. The price for these volumes has been placed at 5000 lire (about \$8.00) so long as the stock lasts. It is hoped to print the Proceedings of the Congress in the near future.

ROBERT S. BREED.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis offers a limited number of Postdoctoral Fellowships in Medicine and the related Biological and Physical Sciences to candidates who are interested in entering scientific research and/or academic medicine. The purpose of this program is to prepare candidates for a field of research and not to support a specific research project.

Special consideration will be given to candidates in fields related to the problems of poliomyelitis, such as: Microbiology, Biochemistry, Biophysics, Orthopedics, Pediatrics, Neurology and Epidemiology.

Eligibility requirements are: (1) United States citizenship. Those who have made application for citizenship will be considered. (2) Sound health, as attested by a physical examination. (3) An M.D., Ph.D. or equivalent degree.

Types of Fellowships: Fellowships for candidates who have had no previous research training cover a period of one year, with the privilege of extension if the work justifies such a renewal.

Fellowships for candidates with previous re-

search training cover a period of one to three years. The Fellow's progress will be subject to annual review by the Fellowship Committee of the National Foundation. In an exceptional case the term of the Fellowship may be extended to five years.

Program of study: The candidate is requested to indicate, in order of preference, three institutions in which he would like to study, and to provide a concise statement of his objectives for basic or advanced training in a selected field.

Financial benefits: Stipends range from \$3,600 to \$7,000 per annum. Marital and dependency status is considered and yearly increases allowed.

Compensation to the Institution: The institution in which the Fellow takes his training will receive compensation of from \$500 to \$1,000 per annum toward expenses incident to his program. A budget for extraordinary expenses above these amounts must be submitted by the institution to the National Foundation which will secure the recommendation of the Fellowship Committee.

Designation of the Fellow: The Fellow shall be designated by the institution as Fellow of The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Method of administration: Applications are accepted at any time during the year. Interviews may be arranged with the candidates. Selection of candidates is made by a Fellowship Committee which meets periodically.

General stipulations. Representatives of the National Foundation may visit the Fellow at reasonable intervals to discuss the progress of his fellowship program.

The Fellow is required to provide detailed written progress reports at stated intervals.

Articles prepared for publication shall carry a credit line reading "Fellow of The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis."

Applications must be received by March 1, September 1, December 1, for consideration on May 15, November 15, February 15.

Address inquiries to Division of Professional Education, The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

HASTINGS MEMORIAL LIBRARY FUND

Emeritus Professor Edwin George Hastings, for 30 years Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Bacteriology of the University of Wisconsin, died peacefully on September 29, 1953, at the age of 81 at his home in Orlando, Florida. In accordance with his wishes no formal funeral services were held and no flowers were sent.

His friends, however, feel that there should be a memorial to him and that a Hastings Memorial Library in the Bacteriology Building now under construction would be the kind of tribute that he would have liked most. Therefore we are asking all of his former students and friends who so desire to contribute toward a library fund in his name.

These funds will be used entirely toward the purchase of books and journals for the library.

Contributions may be sent to W. C. Frazier, who has been designated by the staff of the Department of Bacteriology as chairman of the memorial committee. Checks should be made out to the University of Wisconsin and will be deposited in an account for the memorial.

NORMAN McLEOD HARRIS

1870-1953

Norman McLeod Harris graduated in Medicine in 1894 from the University of Toronto. He then proceeded to England to study at the University College Hospital, London, and returned to Toronto to become a demonstrator in bacteriology at the University of Toronto until 1897. He was then appointed as an instructor at Johns Hopkins University where he worked with Sir William Osler and the famous Dr. Welch. Four years later he studied in Germany and Copenhagen and was then appointed as instructor and later assistant professor of bacteriology at the University of Chicago. He served with the Canadian Army in England, France and Belgium from 1916-1919 and was discharged in Canada, and undertook further postgraduate studies in London and Glasgow. In 1921 Dr. Harris was appointed as the first member and Chief of the Laboratory of Hygiene of the then Department of Health, Canada. He retired in 1938.

He was a Charter Member and past-President of the Society of American Bacteriologists, President of the Canadian Public Health Association and Vice-President of the American Public Health Association. Dr. Harris was primarily a teacher and many of the great names past and present were students of his. Until his retirement he maintained an active interest in the Laboratory and personally carried out many laboratory procedures. He was responsible for some of the early work in the development of sanitary standards for drinking water and he also participated in the diagnosis of the first case of brucellosis in Canada. In collaboration with an Ottawa pediatrician, he was responsible for the first use of sulphonamides in Canada. Dr. Harris was a scientist, a scholar and a gentleman of the old Scotch school in its finest sense.

EDWIN GEORGE HASTINGS

1872-1953

Edwin George Hastings, Emeritus Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Wisconsin, died at home in Orlando, Florida, on September 29, 1953, at the age of 81 years.

He was on the university staff for 40 years, during 30 of which he served as chairman of the Department of Agricultural Bacteriology. He was president of the Society of American Bacteriolo-

gists in 1923 and served as an associate editor of the *Journal of Bacteriology* for many years. He was well known for his research on bovine tuberculosis, John's disease, mastitis and dairy bacteriology and was the author of several books as well as of many scientific papers in bacteriology.

(A memorial tribute will appear in a forthcoming issue of the *Journal of Bacteriology*.)

LLOYD D. FELTON

1885-1953

Lloyd Derr Felton, Medical Director of the National Institutes of Health from 1944 until his retirement in 1949, died at the age of 67 on September 11, 1953 at Bethesda, Md. Before joining the U. S. Public Health Service as Senior Surgeon, Dr. Felton had been connected with Johns Hopkins and Harvard Medical Schools as well as the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He served the Society as Councilor from 1935 to 1938.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The annual business meeting of the Society was held on August 13, President Dack presiding. The Resolutions Committee presented the following resolutions which were adopted.

1. That the heartfelt thanks of the Society of American Bacteriologists be tendered to the members of the Northern California-Hawaii Branch, and especially to its Local Committee on Arrangements, for the many hours of effort that have made our stay here so pleasant and profitable.

2. That the officers and committee members of the Society, whose participation is so essential to the success of the General Meeting, be once more thanked for their unstinting efforts throughout the year and during this session.

3. That the Society express its appreciation of the devoted and unselfish services throughout many years of Doctor H. J. Conn in making available the invaluable *Manual of Methods*, and now, especially, in presenting this essential instrument of our profession to the Society.

4. That the Society give its sincere thanks to Doctor John Y. Sugg, retiring Chairman of the Program Committee, for his years of loyal and efficient service.

5. That the Society express its sorrow for the loss of the members whose deaths during the past year have been recorded in the several publications of the Society.

W. C. Frazier, *Chairman*
J. M. Sherman
P. W. Wilson

The Secretary-Treasurer presented the actions of the Council, Dr. Evans outlining in detail the work of the Committee on Teaching. There being no general discussion from the floor and no new business, the meeting adjourned.

NEW BOOKS

Virus Multiplication. Edited by Paul Fildes and W. E. van Heyningen. 1953. Cambridge University Press. 320 pp., 24 tables and 76 figures. \$6.50.

This book consists of a series of sixteen papers presented at the Second Symposium of the Society for General Microbiology held at Oxford University in April, 1952. A portion of the discussion of the papers is included in the text.

The Symposium covered plant, bacterial, insect and animal viruses. It was initiated by a survey of the theories of protein synthesis by Chantrenne. Bawden and Pirie then reviewed problems of protein synthesis as applied to plant viruses. Luria, Boyd and Lwoff discussed the bacterial viruses and emphasized the significance and properties of incomplete and non-lysogenic forms. Bauer reviewed the metabolic aspects of viral multiplication. He concluded that independent enzyme systems have not been demonstrated in viruses but that a virus can act either as an activator or inhibitor of enzymes present in the infected host cell and bring about the synthesis of materials which would not be formed in the absence of the virus. Thus, biologically speaking, viruses are totally unrelated to bacteria. Hoyle reached the same conclusion as the result of a detailed analysis of the multiplication of the influenza virus. Fulton, on the other hand, assumes that viruses possess genes arranged in linkage groups and that these groups multiply by binary fission and, in consequence, the multiplication of viruses, in essence, is no different from the multiplication of bacteria.

The elucidation of mechanisms associated with viral multiplication has challenged the ingenuity of investigators in different fields of biology. Contributions to this subject have increased our knowledge of the synthesis of proteins, the physiological functions of nucleoproteins, and of cellular metabolism. The Symposium served a useful purpose by bringing together information concerning areas of agreement and of disagreement of various aspects of these subjects.

R. L. THOMPSON

A Guide to Human Parasitology. D. B. Blacklock and T. Southwell. Revised by T. H. Davey. Baltimore: The Williams & Wilkins Co., 5th Edition 1953. viii + 228 pp., three colored plates and 120 text illustrations. 5.50.

Biological Stains. H. J. Conn. Geneva, N. Y.: Bio-
tech Publications, 6th Edition 1953. 367 pp.
5.00

Annual Review of Microbiology. Charles E. Clifton, Sidney Raffel and H. Albert Barker, Editors. Stanford, Cal.: Annual Reviews, Inc., Volume 7, 1953. x + 505 pp. \$6.00

NEWS OF OUR MEMBERS

Dr. Geoffrey W. Rake, Consultant to the President, Squibb Division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, has been appointed research professor of microbiology in medicine at both the School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania and the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

Wayne N. Plastring, Ph.D., Professor of Animal Diseases at the University of Connecticut, received the 1953 award of The New York Farmers for "Outstanding Achievement in Agriculture." The award was based on his research on vibriosis, a disease that lessens the breeding efficiency of cattle.

Promotion of Dr. M. C. Brockmann, formerly senior scientist in the department, to Director of research is announced by T. R. L. Sinclair, executive vice president of Kingan & Co., Indianapolis. Dr. Brockmann has been a member of Kingan's research staff since 1951.

Nicholas D. Duffett, Ph.D., has recently been appointed Director of Public Health Laboratories of the St. Louis Health Department. Dr. Duffett has been with the Laboratory Section since 1944, first as Principal Bacteriologist and since 1948 as

Assistant Director. He succeeds the late Dr. Joseph C. Willett who established the public health laboratory 32 years ago.

Dr. Charles N. Frey, Scarsdale, New York, Consultant and Lecturer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been named the recipient of the Stephen M. Babcock Award for 1953.

The Babcock Award, "a symbol of scientific progress, ideals, and responsibilities in the food industry" was bestowed on Dr. Frey at the Annual Meeting of the Institute of Food Technologists in Boston in June to honor his long and distinguished career in food science and in recognition of his zeal in promoting nutritional and other forms of biochemical research and in following that research through to technological application.

On the 13th of October, Mr. John P. Thomas was the 4th winner of the A. P. Hitchens award in Bacteriology given to the outstanding graduate student for 1953 at Lehigh University.

Dr. Augustus B. Wadsworth, author of *Standard Methods*, has been awarded the Herman M. Biggs medal for outstanding service to public health. The medal, established by the New York State Public Health Association, was presented to Dr. Wadsworth at the Association's annual meeting

NEWS AND MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

Allegheny Branch (Gladys E. Sather, Secretary-Treasurer)

November 7, 1953. The fall meeting of the Allegheny Branch was held at the University of West Virginia, Morgantown. The following officers were elected: President: Francis S. Cheever; Vice-President: J. Frank Cone; Secretary-Treasurer: Gladys Sather; and Councilor: Harold A. Wilson. These officers take office in January 1954.

The scientific session consisted of the following group of papers:

Hemagglutination Studies with a Lipopolysaccharide (O antigen) Derived from *Salmonella typhosa*. Maurice Landy and Robert-John Trapani, Army Medical Service Graduate School, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

Propagation of St. Louis Encephalitis Virus in Cells of the Ehrlich Ascitic Tumor of Mice. James Dickos and F. S. Cheever, University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Public Health.

Some Physiological Factors of Resistance to Infection in Niacin-tryptophane and Pyridoxine Deficiencies. Kenneth Wertman, Lee H. Smith and William M. O'Leary, Department of Biological Science, Division of Bacteriology, University of Pittsburgh.

Interpretations of Bacterial Reactions in Acid Thiosulphate Media. William W. Leathen and S. A. Braley, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh.

Central New York Branch (Erwin Neter, Secretary-Treasurer)

May 9, 1953. The 64th semi-annual meeting was held at Moore Laboratory, Cornell University, Ithaca. The following scientific program was presented:

1. The End Products of Metabolism of Some Wood-Rotting Basidiomycetes. Paul M. Borick, Syracuse University, Syracuse.

2. The Nutritive Value of the Wood-Rotting Fungi. Maurice S. Fagan, Syracuse University, Syracuse.

3. The Action Spectrum of Monochromatic Ultraviolet-Induced Mutations in *E. coli*. M. R. Zelle, Cornell University, Ithaca.

4. Effects of Carbon Dioxide upon the Respiration of *Neisseria meningitidis*. Henry W. Scherp, University of Rochester, Rochester.

5. Progress in the Development of the Classification of Non-Sporeforming Rods. Robert S. Breed, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva.

6. Poliomyelitis Virus Antibodies in the Sera of Canadian Eskimos. William Wood, University of Toronto, Toronto.

7. Ethionine Inhibition of Lansing Poliomyelitis Virus Grown in Two Different Human Tissues *in vitro*. James W. Lynn, Jr., University of Rochester, Rochester.

8. The Stimulation of Virus Growth in Tissue Culture by Tissue Extracts. John D. Hare, University of Rochester, Rochester.

9. Urinary Antibodies in Canine Leptospirosis—A Local Antibody Phenomenon? E. L. Biberstein, Cornell University, Ithaca.

10. A Pleuropneumonia-like Organism from Dogs. Andrew Grieg, Cornell University, Ithaca.

11. Inhibition of Bacterial Hemagglutination by Lecithin and Cholesterol. N. Joyce Zalewski and Erwin Neter, Children's Hospital, Buffalo.

12. The Classification of the Luminescent Bacteria. Erwin Lessel, Jr. and Robert S. Breed, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva.

October 24, 1953. The 65th semi-annual meeting of the branch was held at Jordan Hall, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. The scientific program consisted of the following papers:

1. The *In Vitro* Effects of Erythromycin and Magnamycin on *Pasteurella multocida*. Eugene A. Gorzynski, Children's Hospital, Buffalo.

2. Studies on Bacterial Urease. A. D. Larson, University of Rochester, Rochester.

3. *Selenomonas* Boskamp, 1922—A Genus Placed in *Spirillaceae* that Includes Species Showing an Unusual Type of Lateral Flagellation. Erwin F. Lessel, Jr., New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva.

4. The Treatment of *Streptococcus agalactiae* Infection of the Bovine Udder by the Intramuscular Administration of Penicillin. James M. Murphy and Ortha M. Stuart, Cornell University, Ithaca.

5. Distribution of Air-Borne Molds. W. H. Spencer, Dept. of Biology, University of Buffalo, Buffalo.

6. Growth Curves of Influenza and Theiler's Viruses in the Mouse. S. S. Kalter, J. E. Prier, G. Berg and K. Joachim, Syracuse University, Syracuse.

7. Accelerant Factors for Mouse Mammary Cancer. Howard H. Shear, University of Rochester, Rochester.

8. Conglutating Complement-Absorption Test for Leptospirosis in Cattle and Swine. Kyu M. Lee, Cornell University, Ithaca.

9. The Effect of Homologous Antibodies on the Process of Sporulation in *B. cereus*. Donald Lundgren, Syracuse University, Syracuse.

10. The *Escherichia coli* Antibody Response of Patients with Appendicitis as Measured by the Hemagglutination Method. Erwin Neter and

Rosalie M. Gino, Children's Hospital and University of Buffalo, Buffalo.

11. Informal comments on Symposium on Taxonomic Problems, S.A.B. meeting at San Francisco. Dr. R. S. Breed, Geneva.

12. Informal comments on the Sixth International Congress of Microbiology, Rome.

North Central Branch (Adaline N. Mather, Secretary-Treasurer)

October 9-10, 1953. The annual meetings of the North Central Branch were held at Iowa State College, Ames. The following officers were elected: President, H. C. Lichstein; Vice-President, W. B. Sarles; Secretary-Treasurer, Adaline N. Mather; Councilor, Albert P. McKee. Dr. R. E. Buchanan was the guest speaker following the annual banquet. His topic was "Observations on the Sixth International Microbiological Congress, Rome, Italy, 1953." Three scientific sessions were held, two on Friday afternoon, and one on Saturday morning. The following papers were presented:

1. Studies on hypersensitivity to pathogenic fungi. Herbert Hasenclever and Albert P. McKee, State University of Iowa.

2. Media and methods for the isolation and identification of pathogenic fungi. John A. Ulrich, Mayo Clinic.

3. Hemolysis of PR8 virus sensitized erythrocytes. Anne Zerschling and Charles D. Cox, University of South Dakota.

4. The importance of time in the virulence enhancing action of cortisone and roentgen radiation in experimental mycoses. F. Roth, J. Friedman and J. T. Syvertson, University of Minnesota.

5. Nutritional studies in tissue cultures. Marion Jones, State University of Iowa.

6. Problem of resistance of *Micrococcus pyogenes* to various antibiotics. Gerald M. Needham, Mayo Clinic.

7. The citrulline phosphorylase reaction of *Streptococcus lactis*. Mitchell Korzenovsky and C. H. Werkman, Iowa State College.

8. Purification and properties of bacterial ureases. Alworth D. Larson and Reino Kallio, State University of Iowa.

9. Enzymic adaptation patterns in *Azotobacter*. Anna Maria Williams and P. W. Wilson, University of Wisconsin.

10. The metabolism of glucose and 2-ketogluconate by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. C. A. Claridge and C. H. Werkman, Iowa State College.

11. The effect of carbohydrates on the aspartic acid deaminase activity of bacteria. J. D. Smith and H. C. Lichstein, University of Minnesota.

12. Biosynthesis of nucleic acid constituents by *Brucella abortus*. J. W. Newton and J. B. Wilson, University of Wisconsin.

13. Intestinal flora of young swine. Egis Warma-

men and Nora Larson, University of Minnesota, Hormel Institute.

14. An effect of antibiotics on the intestinal flora of chickens. R. A. Rhodes and W. B. Sarles, University of Wisconsin.

15. The effect of chlortetracycline (aureomycin) on amine formation by mixed fecal cultures. J. Melnykowycz and K. R. Johansson, University of Minnesota.

16. Comparison of swab and brush-and-rinse methods for testing milk pipelines. E. H. Marth, J. E. Hunter and W. C. Frazier, University of Wisconsin.

17. Growth rates of pure cultures of "psychrophilic" bacteria in milk incubated at different temperatures. W. C. Lawton and F. E. Nelson, Iowa State College.

18. The influence of soil factors on cellulose decomposition. O. R. Ruschmeyer and E. L. Schmidt, University of Minnesota.

19. Effect of cortisone and ACTH on passively transferred sensitivity to 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene. Mary Tremaine, Wayburn S. Jeter and Paul Seeborn, State University of Iowa.

20. Production of *Azobacter* for enzyme studies. Martin Alexander and P. W. Wilson, University of Wisconsin.

Kentucky-Tennessee Branch (Ilda McVeigh, Secretary-Treasurer)

October 16, 1953. Preceding the opening of the meetings of the Kentucky-Tennessee Branch of S.A.B., the Department of Bacteriology, University of Tennessee, held a Microbiology Symposium in commemoration of forty years of Bacteriology at the University of Tennessee. The following scientific papers were presented at the symposium:

1. History of bacteriology at the University of Tennessee. D. Frank Holtman, University of Tennessee.

2. The role of the food bacteriologist in industry. Frederick W. Fabian, Michigan State College.

3. Microbial-antibiotic sensitivity testing. Frederick C. Fink, Chas. Pfizer and Co.

4. Radiation microbiology. Alexander Hollaender, Oak Ridge National Laboratories.

5. The psittacosis viruses. Francis B. Gordon, Chemical Corps Biological Laboratories.

6. Mixed cultures. Oram C. Woolpert, Ohio State University.

Following an informal dinner at the University of Tennessee cafeteria, the Kentucky-Tennessee Branch of the Society of American Bacteriologists held its regular Fall meetings. Officers for 1953 were elected as follows: President, James C. Humphries; Vice-President, Charles C. Randall; Secretary-Treasurer, Ilda McVeigh; Councilor, D. Frank Holtman. The following papers were

presented at the scientific sessions: Friday evening, October 16 and Saturday morning, October 17:

1. The specificity of developed antibiotic fastness of *Micrococcus pyogenes* var. *aureus*. Dorothy Muething and James C. Humphries, Department of Bacteriology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

2. A study of the influence of *Bacterium tularense* on the amino acid metabolism of white rats. Anthony J. Sbarra, John M. Woodward, and D. Frank Holtman, Department of Bacteriology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

3. The effect of X-irradiation on the macromolecular organization of *Escherichia coli*. Daniel Billen and Elliot Volkin, Biology Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratories, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

4. The pH and concentration of NaCl limiting growth of *Enterococcus* sp. Rouben Khatchikian and J. Orvin Mundt, Department of Bacteriology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

5. *In vitro* growth of *Chlamydomonas chlamydogama* Bold and *Haematococcus pluvialis* Flotow. Wille in mixed cultures. William Brown and Ilda McVeigh, Biology Department, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

6. Type transformation of cultures of *Clostridium tetani*. James W. Mandia, Department of Animal Pathology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

7. Preliminary studies on the cytology of clostridial agglutination types by means of the electron microscope. O. F. Edwards and James W. Mandia, Department of Bacteriology and Department of Animal Pathology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

8. The skin of broilers as a barrier to bacterial invasion during processing. O. E. Goff, Roy L. Stokes and J. Orvin Mundt. Department of Poultry Husbandry and Department of Bacteriology University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

9. Influence of pH on *Escherichia coli* following irradiation. Robert S. Weatherwax, Department of Bacteriology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

10. The mechanism of action of the fungicide 2-heptadecyl imidazoline. Billy West, Department of Biology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

11. Some aspects of recovery of bacterial cells from ionizing radiation effects by postirradiation treatment. G. E. Stapleton, Daniel Billen, and A. Hollaender, Biology Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratories, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

12. Germination of spores of *Clostridium sporogenes* under adverse environmental conditions. C. J. Mayhew, J. Orvin Mundt, and Gwendolyn Stewart, Department of Bacteriology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

13. An electron microscope study of thin sec-

tions of bronchitis infected chick chorio-allantoic membranes. O. F. Edwards and C. Domermuth, Department of Bacteriology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

14. The effect of the initial bacterial concentration upon survival to freezing-thawing at -20°C . Cecil Major and Arthur P. Harrison, Jr., Department of Biology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

15. A comparison of the membrane filter with the most probable number method for coliform determinations from several waters. E. L. Shipe, Jr., Department of Public Health, Nashville, Tennessee.

16. The gaseous requirements of microaerophiles. Raymond C. Allred and R. H. Weaver, Department of Bacteriology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

17. Methods for the extraction and determination of sterols in yeasts. William J. Payne and Robert J. Kieber, Department of Bacteriology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

South Florida Branch (Gladys Rey,
Secretary-Treasurer)

August 20, 1953. Dr. A. V. Hardy, Director, Bureau of Laboratories of the Florida Board of Health spoke on "Recent Advances in Enteric Bacteriology."

October 15, 1953. The October meeting of the Branch was devoted to a paper by Dr. H. F. Marsh, Dean, University of Miami School of Medicine on "Some Non-Sporulating Anaerobes."

Eastern Pennsylvania Branch (Ruth E. Miller,
Secretary-Treasurer)

October 24, 1953. The members of the Eastern Pennsylvania Branch were entertained by the personnel of the Sharpe and Dohme Division, Merck, Inc. at the laboratories at West Point, Pa. The scientific program consisted of:

1. The Inactivation of Some Bacteriophages by Specific Protein Reagents by J. R. Stockton, Ph.D., John Spizizen, Ph.D. and Bettylee Hampil, Sc.D. from the Research Laboratories, Sharp and Dohme Division, Merck, Inc.

2. Passive Anaphylaxis in the Hemophilus Pertussis Treated Mouse by J. Munoz, Ph.D., Lee F. Schuchardt, and Willard F. Verwey, Sc.D. from the Research Laboratories, Sharp and Dohme Division, Merck, Inc.

3. Chemotherapy and the Bacterial Flora of the Intestinal Tract by Earle H. Spaulding, Ph.D. and N. U. Rao, Ph.D. from the Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Temple University.

Northeast Branch (Alice T. Marston,
Secretary-Treasurer)

October 17, 1953. At the Fall meeting of the Northeast Branch, held at the University of New Hamp-

shire, the following officers for 1954 were elected: President, Harry E. Bowen; Vice-President, Genevieve Young; Secretary-Treasurer, Alice T. Marston; Councilor, Edgar J. Staff; Alternate, Raymond Young; Local Councilors, Catherine Atwood, Robert MacCreedy and Bryce Prindle. The scientific session consisted of presentation of the following papers:

1. The Use of Membrane Filters for the Determination of Numbers of Coliforms and Enterococci in Water. Clara F. Bartley, D. F. Bent, and L. W. Slanetz, Department of Bacteriology, University of New Hampshire.

2. Fractionation of Antigens of *Pasteurella pestis*. Martin Spivak and E. E. Baker, Dept. of Microbiology, Boston University School of Medicine.

3. Bacteriological Observations on Children with Mucoviscidosis under Prolonged Antibiotic Prophylaxis. Marie Stoppelman, Dept. of Pediatrics, University of Amsterdam, American Association of University Women Fellow at the Microbiological Laboratories, Childrens' Cancer Research Foundation.

4. Antibody Formation in Guinea Pigs on a Synthetic Diet. Howard E. Lind and Ernst Beutner, Sias Research Laboratories, Brooks Hospital.

Dr. Sidney Kibrick, Childrens' Medical Center, Boston, was the dinner session speaker. His topic was "Recent Advances in the Study of Poliomyelitis."

Washington Branch (Bernice Eddy,
Secretary-Treasurer)

October 20, 1953. The 193rd meeting of the Washington Branch was held at the Army Medical Service Graduate School. The following program was presented:

1. Antigenic Studies Using Ammonium Sulfate—the Differentiation of the Serologically Defined Form Variants of *Salmonella pullorum*. J. E. Williams, Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S.D.A.

2. Some Serological Relationships of *Vibrio fetus*. K. Price, L. Poelma, and J. E. Faber, Live Stock Sanitary Service and Department of Bacteriology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

3. Histoplasmosis: Pathological Studies of Fifty Cats and Dogs from Loudoun County, Virginia. Donald A. Rowley, Robert T. Haberman and Chester W. Emmons, National Microbiological Institute and National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland.

New York City Branch (E. M. Weber,
Secretary-Treasurer)

November 10, 1953. The 64th meeting, held at the Cornell Medical College Auditorium, was

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devoted to "Antibiotics and Fungi." The following papers were presented:

1. Laboratory Diagnosis of Pathogenic Fungi. Margarita Silva, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.
2. Some Anti-Fungal Antibiotics. William Gold, F. E. Pansy, W. Trejo, and J. D. Dutcher, The Squibb Institute for Medical Research, New Brunswick, N. J.
3. The Microbial Flora in Preoperative Preparation of the Bowel with Chemotherapeutic Agents. Earle H. Spaulding, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pa.
4. Antibiotics and Fungal Diseases. E. Muskatblit, Skin and Cancer Unit of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School.

Michigan Branch (Elizabeth J. Cope, Secretary-Treasurer)

October 8, 1953. At the meeting held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, the following program was presented:

1. Report of National Meeting. Elizabeth Cope, Secretary.
2. The Properties and Uses of Trypsin Modified Erythrocytes. A. E. Bunner, Difco Laboratories, Detroit, Michigan.
3. Pathogenic *E. coli* in an Outbreak of Epidemic Diarrhea of the Newborn. Cyril Stulberg and W. W. Zuelzer, Child Research Center, Children's Hospital of Michigan, Detroit, Michigan.
4. Tissue Culture Study Using Medium Irradiated by Gamma Rays from Cobalt 60. R. D. Stewart, D. J. Merchant, L. L. Kempe and J. Graikoski, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
5. A Theory for a Mechanism of Action of Isoniazide. Myron W. Fisher, Research Dept., Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit, Michigan.
6. Propagation of the Virus of Visceral Lymphomatosis in Embryonated Eggs. R. Gentry, U. S. Regional Poultry Research Laboratory, East Lansing, Michigan.
7. Studies on the Inactivation of Botulinus Toxin. A. W. Wallbank, Dept. of Bacteriology and Public Health, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.
8. Comparison of Culture Mediums for Growing Brucella. I. F. Huddleson, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

Illinois Branch (C. J. Rickher, Secretary-Treasurer)

November 21, 1953. The Fall meeting was held at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. The following is a program of the meeting:

1. Introductory Remarks. J. C. McCaffrey, President.
2. Studies on Leptospirosis in Domestic Animals: Incidence of Leptospirosis in Cattle and Swine in Illinois. H. S. Bryan, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
3. Problems Encountered in Determining Sensitivity of Blastomyces to Diamidine Drugs. Shirley McMillen, Daniel S. Kushner and I. Snapper, Hektoen Institute for Medical Research of the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
4. Comparison of Alpha-hemolysin and Coagulase Production Among Staphylococci. Ethel Rosenthal, Greta Long, Joseph T. Seto and George Gee Jackson, Department of Medicine, University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago, Illinois.
5. The Action of Urine on Longevity of Salmonella in Feces Stored at Low Temperatures. G. I. Wallace, R. N. Roerig, Josephine Shen Yao and Suzann Cohen, Department of Bacteriology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.
6. Sodium Chloride as a Replacement for Phosphate in Bacterial Production and Determination of Acetoin with Special Reference to Water Analysis. F. A. Leone and L. R. Hedrick, Biology Department, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois.
7. Folic Acid Nutrition of the Minute Streptococci. Eileen A. Felton and C. F. Niven, Jr., Division of Bacteriology, American Meat Institute Foundation and the Department of Bacteriology and Parasitology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
8. Isolation of Mating Types from Diploid Yeasts without Use of Micromanipulator. Lynferd J. Wickerham and Kermit A. Burton, Fermentation Division, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria.
9. Tumor Agent Transformations in Amphibia after Transplantation to Foreign Species. S. Meryl Rose, Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.
10. The Bacteriologist in Trials of Food Cases. L. B. Jensen, Chief Bacteriologist, Swift and Company, Chicago, Illinois.

NEW MEMBERS

Deceased Members

Bain, Alexander F., Ontario Veterinary College,
Guelph, Ontario, Canada
Bronfenbrenner, Dr. Jaques, Dept. of Microbiology,

Bowman-Gray School of Medicine, Winston-Salem,
N. C.
Hastings, Edwin G., Dept. of Bacteriology, University
of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wis.

Hood, Dr. Egerton G., Chief Dairy Res. Science Service, Central Exper. Farm, Ottawa, Canada
Okuyama, Dr. Sobey, Brook Hill Farm, Genesee Depot Wisconsin

New Sustaining Members

American Optical Company, Instrument Division, Buffalo 15, N. Y.
Matheson, Coleman, & Bell, 4101 Montgomery Road, Norwood, Ohio
Smith, Kline, & French Labs., Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania

New Active Members

July 17, 1953 through October 30, 1953

Adams, James N., P. O. Box 5852, University Station, Lexington, Kentucky
Alonso, Darwin, Dept. of Microbiology, University of Colorado Med. Sch., Denver, Colorado
Anderson, John T., 4906 California St., Omaha, Nebraska
Atkinson, Daniel E., Chemistry Department, University of California, Los Angeles 24, Calif.
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Carr, John H., Fresno State College, Fresno 4, Calif.
Carter, Charles H., 529 W. Patrick, Frederick, Maryland
Cleveland, Edward M. D., 12 3651 Durocher Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Cohen, Georges, N., Laboratoire de Chimie, Bacterienne Institut Pasteur, Garches Sel-01, France
DeValeria, Herman, Eli Lilly and Co., Antibiotics Mfg. & Dev., Indianapolis, Indiana
Elliott, R. Paul, Food & Drug Administration, Federal Building, San Francisco, California
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Green, Jessie C., 3222 Washington Blvd., Chicago 24, Ill.
Gutierriz, Jose, Dept. of Bacteriology & Public Health, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington

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Padron, Mr. Jorge L., Department of Bacteriology, Oklahoma University School of Medicine, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Palczuk, Nicholas C., 6-A Watkins Acres, Frederick, Maryland

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Stanley, Josephine L., Camp Detrick, Frederick, Maryland

Swetell, Miss Marilyn R., 417 Joralemon Street, Belleville 9, New Jersey
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Webb, Michael, Wort's Causeway, Strangeways Research Laboratory, Cambridge, England
Welsh, Frank P., 3645th Medical Group, Laughlin AFB, Texas
White, Mr. Gordon J., 128 College St., Elgin, Ill.
Wilner, Burton I., 149-B South Crescent Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Winup, Erika C., 125 Lower Terrace, San Francisco 14, California
Woodhour, Allen F., 4115 18th St., N.E., Washington 18, D. C.
Yanda, Raina E., Dept. of Bacteriology, Regina College, University of Saskatchewan, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada

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